

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

for the

____ District of _____

Plaintiff _____)
 v. _____)
 _____) Civil Action No.

Defendant _____)

**SUBPOENA TO APPEAR AND TESTIFY
AT A HEARING OR TRIAL IN A CIVIL ACTION**

To:

(Name of person to whom this subpoena is directed)

YOU ARE COMMANDED to appear in the United States district court at the time, date, and place set forth below to testify at a hearing or trial in this civil action. When you arrive, you must remain at the court until the judge or a court officer allows you to leave.

Place:	Courtroom No.:
	Date and Time:

You must also bring with you the following documents, electronically stored information, or objects (*leave blank if not applicable*):

The following provisions of Fed. R. Civ. P. 45 are attached – Rule 45(c), relating to the place of compliance; Rule 45(d), relating to your protection as a person subject to a subpoena; and Rule 45(e) and (g), relating to your duty to respond to this subpoena and the potential consequences of not doing so.

Date: _____

CLERK OF COURT

OR

Signature of Clerk or Deputy Clerk

Attorney's signature

The name, address, e-mail address, and telephone number of the attorney representing (*name of party*) _____, who issues or requests this subpoena, are: _____

Notice to the person who issues or requests this subpoena

If this subpoena commands the production of documents, electronically stored information, or tangible things before trial, a notice and a copy of the subpoena must be served on each party in this case before it is served on the person to whom it is directed. Fed. R. Civ. P. 45(a)(4).

Civil Action No. _____

PROOF OF SERVICE

(This section should not be filed with the court unless required by Fed. R. Civ. P. 45.)

I received this subpoena for *(name of individual and title, if any)* _____

on *(date)* _____ .

I served the subpoena by delivering a copy to the named person as follows: _____

on *(date)* _____ ; or

I returned the subpoena unexecuted because: _____

Unless the subpoena was issued on behalf of the United States, or one of its officers or agents, I have also tendered to the witness the fees for one day's attendance, and the mileage allowed by law, in the amount of \$ _____ .

My fees are \$ _____ for travel and \$ _____ for services, for a total of \$ _____ .

I declare under penalty of perjury that this information is true.

Date: _____

Server's signature

Printed name and title

Server's address

Additional information regarding attempted service, etc.:

Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 45 (c), (d), (e), and (g) (Effective 12/1/13)**(c) Place of Compliance.**

(1) For a Trial, Hearing, or Deposition. A subpoena may command a person to attend a trial, hearing, or deposition only as follows:

- (A) within 100 miles of where the person resides, is employed, or regularly transacts business in person; or
- (B) within the state where the person resides, is employed, or regularly transacts business in person, if the person
 - (i) is a party or a party's officer; or
 - (ii) is commanded to attend a trial and would not incur substantial expense.

(2) For Other Discovery. A subpoena may command:

- (A) production of documents, electronically stored information, or tangible things at a place within 100 miles of where the person resides, is employed, or regularly transacts business in person; and
- (B) inspection of premises at the premises to be inspected.

(d) Protecting a Person Subject to a Subpoena; Enforcement.

(1) Avoiding Undue Burden or Expense; Sanctions. A party or attorney responsible for issuing and serving a subpoena must take reasonable steps to avoid imposing undue burden or expense on a person subject to the subpoena. The court for the district where compliance is required must enforce this duty and impose an appropriate sanction—which may include lost earnings and reasonable attorney's fees—on a party or attorney who fails to comply.

(2) Command to Produce Materials or Permit Inspection.

(A) Appearance Not Required. A person commanded to produce documents, electronically stored information, or tangible things, or to permit the inspection of premises, need not appear in person at the place of production or inspection unless also commanded to appear for a deposition, hearing, or trial.

(B) Objections. A person commanded to produce documents or tangible things or to permit inspection may serve on the party or attorney designated in the subpoena a written objection to inspecting, copying, testing, or sampling any or all of the materials or to inspecting the premises—or to producing electronically stored information in the form or forms requested. The objection must be served before the earlier of the time specified for compliance or 14 days after the subpoena is served. If an objection is made, the following rules apply:

(i) At any time, on notice to the commanded person, the serving party may move the court for the district where compliance is required for an order compelling production or inspection.

(ii) These acts may be required only as directed in the order, and the order must protect a person who is neither a party nor a party's officer from significant expense resulting from compliance.

(3) Quashing or Modifying a Subpoena.

(A) When Required. On timely motion, the court for the district where compliance is required must quash or modify a subpoena that:

- (i) fails to allow a reasonable time to comply;
- (ii) requires a person to comply beyond the geographical limits specified in Rule 45(c);
- (iii) requires disclosure of privileged or other protected matter, if no exception or waiver applies; or
- (iv) subjects a person to undue burden.

(B) When Permitted. To protect a person subject to or affected by a subpoena, the court for the district where compliance is required may, on motion, quash or modify the subpoena if it requires:

- (i) disclosing a trade secret or other confidential research, development, or commercial information; or

(ii) disclosing an unretained expert's opinion or information that does not describe specific occurrences in dispute and results from the expert's study that was not requested by a party.

(C) Specifying Conditions as an Alternative. In the circumstances described in Rule 45(d)(3)(B), the court may, instead of quashing or modifying a subpoena, order appearance or production under specified conditions if the serving party:

- (i) shows a substantial need for the testimony or material that cannot be otherwise met without undue hardship; and
- (ii) ensures that the subpoenaed person will be reasonably compensated.

(e) Duties in Responding to a Subpoena.

(1) Producing Documents or Electronically Stored Information. These procedures apply to producing documents or electronically stored information:

(A) Documents. A person responding to a subpoena to produce documents must produce them as they are kept in the ordinary course of business or must organize and label them to correspond to the categories in the demand.

(B) Form for Producing Electronically Stored Information Not Specified. If a subpoena does not specify a form for producing electronically stored information, the person responding must produce it in a form or forms in which it is ordinarily maintained or in a reasonably usable form or forms.

(C) Electronically Stored Information Produced in Only One Form. The person responding need not produce the same electronically stored information in more than one form.

(D) Inaccessible Electronically Stored Information. The person responding need not provide discovery of electronically stored information from sources that the person identifies as not reasonably accessible because of undue burden or cost. On motion to compel discovery or for a protective order, the person responding must show that the information is not reasonably accessible because of undue burden or cost. If that showing is made, the court may nonetheless order discovery from such sources if the requesting party shows good cause, considering the limitations of Rule 26(b)(2)(C). The court may specify conditions for the discovery.

(2) Claiming Privilege or Protection.

(A) Information Withheld. A person withholding subpoenaed information under a claim that it is privileged or subject to protection as trial-preparation material must:

- (i) expressly make the claim; and
- (ii) describe the nature of the withheld documents, communications, or tangible things in a manner that, without revealing information itself privileged or protected, will enable the parties to assess the claim.

(B) Information Produced. If information produced in response to a subpoena is subject to a claim of privilege or of protection as trial-preparation material, the person making the claim may notify any party that received the information of the claim and the basis for it. After being notified, a party must promptly return, sequester, or destroy the specified information and any copies it has; must not use or disclose the information until the claim is resolved; must take reasonable steps to retrieve the information if the party disclosed it before being notified; and may promptly present the information under seal to the court for the district where compliance is required for a determination of the claim. The person who produced the information must preserve the information until the claim is resolved.

(g) Contempt.

The court for the district where compliance is required—and also, after a motion is transferred, the issuing court—may hold in contempt a person who, having been served, fails without adequate excuse to obey the subpoena or an order related to it.

EXHIBIT A

Pursuant to 26 CFR § 301.9000-5, the Plaintiffs in the above-captioned action submit the following written statement concerning the above request for testimony.

1. Parties and Subject Matter

The Plaintiffs named in the Amended Complaint to this action are American Federation of Government Employees, AFL-CIO (“AFGE”); American Federation of State County and Municipal Employees, AFL-CIO (“AFSCME”); AFGE Local 1216, United Nurses Associations of California/Union of Health Care Professionals, AFSCME, AFL-CIO (“UNAC/UHCP”); AFGE Local 2110; Main Street Alliance; Coalition to Protect America’s National Parks; Western Watersheds Project; Vote Vets Action Fund Inc.; Common Defense Civic Engagement; the American Public Health Association; the Association of Flight Attendants-CWA, AFL-CIO (“AFA”); the American Geophysical Union; Climate Resilient Communities; Point Blue Conservation Science; and the State of Washington. The defendants named in the Amended Complaint are the United States Office of Personnel Management (“OPM”) and its Acting Director, Charles Ezell. The Defendants named in the Second Amended Complaint include 23 federal agencies and their heads, including the Department of Treasury and Treasury Secretary Scott Bessent.

The subject matter of this litigation is the unlawful terminations of federal probationary employees across the federal government.

2. Summary of Testimony or Records Sought

Plaintiffs are informed and believe that Traci DiMartini possesses knowledge of the events related to terminations of probationary employees by the Internal Revenue Service that commenced on or about February 13, 2025, including but not limited to direction by the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) with respect to the termination of probationary employees to the federal agencies including the Department of the Treasury, and the Department of the Treasury and IRS implementation of that direction.

3. Plaintiffs estimate a maximum of two hours testimony including both direct and cross examination.

4. None of the IRS information is a return or return information or tax convention information.

5. A declaration in lieu of live testimony, as requested by the Court in this matter, will not suffice.

6. The requested testimony is not necessary to authenticate IRS documents.

7. Documents are not a substitute for the requested testimony, and the information within Ms. DiMartini’s direct knowledge is not available from non-IRS sources.

8. Counsel for OPM, represented by the U.S. Attorneys' Office for the Northern District of California and the U.S. Department of Justice, Civil Division, Federal Programs have been aware of the scope of Plaintiffs' requested relief, which encompasses actions taken by the Department of Treasury and the IRS, since the case was initially filed on February 19, 2025. Counsel for OPM have also been aware of Plaintiffs' intention to add agency defendants to the case since February 27, 2025. Both the initial Motion for Temporary Restraining Order and the Court's ruling on the TRO address statements made by Ms. DiMartini. Plaintiffs' counsel brought to the attention of the Court the placement of Ms. DiMartini on administrative leave by the IRS on March 6, 2025. The Court authorized Plaintiffs' counsel to serve the accompanying request for testimony at that hearing. In these circumstances, Plaintiffs' notification of this request for testimony on shortened time of less than fifteen days is reasonable and warranted.